5: Kittlitz--150
116, 595, 551

(1827-8) 1858

Woleaians
Elato

We asked about their [MR: a tamol from Elato and others who were occupied in trade in the Marianas] families too, and learned that [MR: tamol] Orolitau has no less than three wives (although they might be sisters or other near relatives). Their names were: Letaurúru, Lagűol and Lamðarup. One of his assistants, Sepa, named two: Mairuk and Mesa-uro; the third, Orotak, only had one; Namðarimet.

28: Spiro--91 (1947-48) 1949 Woleaians
116, 551, 851, 183 Ifalik

"The child is given a name at the age of three months. And, here, once again we face the 'problem of ethnographic truth'. First of all, we may point out the agreements. The name is given around the third month. There is no ceremony connected with the naming nor any magical or mystical associations with respect to names, either children or adult, with one exception: a sick person given a new name in order to hasten the departure of the illness, though the natives do not know why name changing should have this result. Names are sex-linked, so that a boy will never be given a girl's name, and vice versa. Names have no etymological significance or meaning. So much for the agreement. The disagreement enters with reference to who actually gives the name. My committee on infant development informed me that the maternal grandparents name the child usually after a dead kinsman. The chiefs maintained that the parents name the child, and that it is not named after any one. Finally, an actual experience sustained neither. In giving a Rorschach to a young married woman, I asked her the name of her baby, and she replied that the baby had not been named as yet. Saying that I should wait a few minutes, she entered her house, had a brief conversation with the people inside, and came back, saying they had just named the baby, so-and-so. The genealogies reveal that practically every person living and dead has a unique name, though there is some overlapping, and that these names are derived from combinations and permutations of a number of prefixes and suffixes that can produce a vast number of names."

28: Spiro--141 [4] (1947-48) 1949 Woleaians
116, 765, 784, 551 Ifalik

"A general taboo, which lasts not only for the four days of mourning, is the mentioning of the name of the dead. The immediate family may not ever mention it, nor may a stranger mention it in their presence. I saw a little child receive a beating from its mother for repeatedly using the name of its dead father, after she had warned him not to."